as part of a medical system and that there always have been elements in medicine itself which cause medical librarianship to differ from other kinds of librarianship. The common ground with librarianship is explored in her first grouping of articles, "The Environment of Medical Libraries," which treat the problems associated with the rapid increase and change in knowledge.

Subsequent groupings are: "Medical Librarianship as a Profession"; "The Organization of a Medical Library for Service"; "Types of Medical Libraries"; and "Medical Library Networks." Progressively the papers reveal the sense of urgency and the compelling service dynamic which pervades a setting where the librarian is more intimately a part of the team effort. Scott Adams, in one of his papers not included in this collection, summed up the whole difference most succinctly in stating that the true measure of value of a scientific library lies not in what it has, however rich its holdings may be, but in what it does. The medical library since World War II, with support from the National Library of Medicine and direction as well as demands from the professional medical associations, has been a doer. There have been failures as well as successes as this branch of librarianship has forged ahead and, in many respects, pointed the course for librarianship in general.

Administrators in hospitals not yet supporting adequate library service can learn from this book, as can library committees and the part-time person frequently given the challenging job of organizing the library in smaller hospitals. Administrators in academic and general library settings, whether or not a medical library unit is included in their system, should benefit from perusing the articles collected in this volume. Library school collections should include the volume, provided the students are encouraged to check the *Bulletin* of the Medical Library Association for the rich year 1972 and after.—*James W. Barry, University of Arizona Medical Center, Tucson.*

OTHER BOOKS OF INTEREST TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS

Abramson, Harold J. and Sofios, Nicholas. *Index to Sociology Readers, 1960–1965.* Vol. 1 Author Index, Vol. 2 Subject Index. 1125 p. $25.00.

Alabama Junior College Library Association. *Conference Proceedings: New Guidelines for Two-Year College and Learning Resources Programs.* Alabama: Alabama Junior College Library Association, 1973. 78 p. $3.00.

Bonn, George S., ed. *Information Resources in the Environmental Sciences.* Illinois: University of Illinois, 1973. 238 p. $6.00.

Brown, James W. *Educational Media Yearbook 1973.* New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1973. 453 p. $19.50.

Canadian Library Association. *Directory of Interlibrary Loan Policies and Photocopying Services in Canadian Libraries.* Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1973. 88 p. $5.50.

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. *Higher Education: Who Pays? Who Benefits? Who Should Pay?* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1973. 196 p. $3.95.

Fang, Josephine Riss and Songe, Alice H. *Handbook of National and International Library Associations.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1973. 326 p. $8.50.

Ford, Nick Aaron. *Black Studies: Threat or Challenge?* New York: Kennikat Press, Inc., 1973. 217 p. $8.95.

Groves, Diane and Williams, Wiley J., eds. *Directory Special Libraries of Tennessee.* Tennessee: Tennessee Library Association, 1973. 103 p.

Hamdy, Mohamed Nabil. *The Concept of Main Entry as Represented in the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.* Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1973. 160 p. $10.00.

Harold, Victor. *A Checklist Guide to Successful Acquisitions.* New York: Pilot Books, 1973. 47 p. $2.50.

Ireland, Norma O. *Index to Fairy Tales 1949–1972, Including Folklore, Legends and Myths in Collections.* Massachusetts: F. W. Faxon Co., Inc., 1973. 741 p. $18.00.

Jaques Cattell Press, ed. *American Men and Women of Science, 12th ed., Physical and Biological Sciences Discipline Index.* New York: Jaques Cattell Press/R. R. Bowker Co., 1973. 536 p. $25.00.

Klatz, Bill and Klaessig, Janet, eds. *Library*

Literature 3—The Best of 1972. New Jersey: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1973. 456 p. $10.00.

Kropf, Linda S. *Publishing in Switzerland.* Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1973. 139 p. $8.00.

McClellan, A. W. *The Reader, the Library and the Book. Selected Papers 1949–1970.* London: Clive Bingley, 1973. 148 p. $9.00.

Prentice, Ann E. *The Public Library Trustee: Image and Performance on Funding.* New Jersey: The Scarecrow Press, Inc. 185 p. $5.00.

R. R. Bowker Co. *Business Books in Print 1973.* New York: The Author, 1973. 954 p. $25.50.

Robbins, J. Albert. *American Library Scholarship—an Annual: 1971.* North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1973. 418 p. $8.75.

Rolland-Thomas, Paule, ed. *Règles de Catalogage Anglo-Américaines.* Montréal: Association Canadienne des Bibliothécaires de langue française, 1973. 424 p. Direct orders to Hubert Perron, Secrétaire Général, Association Canadienne Des Bibliothécaires De Langue Française, 360 Rue Le Moyne, Montréal 125, Canada.

Ryder, Dorothy E., ed. *Canadian Reference Sources: A Selective Guide.* Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1973. 185 p. $10.00.

Salem, James M. *A Guide to Critical Reviews: Part 1: American Drama, 1909–1969.* 2d ed. New Jersey: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1973. 605 p. $15.00.

Schumacher, August. *Development Plans and Planning.* London: Seminar Press, Limited, 1973. 195 p. $8.50.

Today & Tomorrow's Printers & Publishers. *Reference Catalogue of Indian Books in Print 1973.* New Delhi: The Author, 1973. 1361 p. $23.00.

University of Virginia Medical Center Library. *Virginia Union List of Biomedical Serials.* 3d ed. Virginia: The Author, 1973. 281 p. Questions, suggestions and other comments should be addressed to Miss Toni Henderson, Head, Mechanization Department, Medical Center Library, School of Medicine, Box 234, Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22901.

Vivo, Paquita, ed. *The Puerto Ricans: An Annotated Bibliography.* New York: R. R. Bowker, 1973. 300 p. $14.95.

Walford, A. J. *Guide to Reference Material, Vol. 1 Science and Technology.* 3d ed. London: The Library Association, 1973. 615 p. $17.95.

Young, William C. *Documents of American Theater History, Vol. 1 Famous American Playhouses 1716–1899.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1973. 327 p. $25.00.

Young, William C. *Documents of American Theater History, Vol. 2 Famous American Playhouses 1900–1971.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1973. 297 p. $25.00.

Zils, Michael, ed. *International Bibliography of Directories.* New York: R. R. Bowker, 1973. 535 p. $31.00.

ABSTRACTS

Secondary Access Storage of Books in Small and Medium-Sized Academic Libraries: a Proposal for an Experimental Model. By Peter Spyers-Duran, Florida University, Boca Raton. 1973. 22p. (ED 076 201, MF—$0.65, HC—$3.29).

The steady growth of the academic libraries reflects a true increase in the body of human knowledge. The average academic library either now has, or will have within the next few years, a severe space problem related to housing of books. The seemingly limitless growth of space needs creates problems compounded by rising costs of buildings and equipment. Effective future planning of academic libraries would be greatly facilitated if there were some theoretical bases which could be used to predict the probable distribution of the future use of library materials in subject matters that have curricular significance on a given campus. This paper proposes to design a method by which small and medium-sized academic libraries can determine the relationship between usage and age of monographic material, and the application of this relationship to consideration of the possible establishment of a less expensive secondary access storage facility. Since studies of this magnitude are expensive, a pilot study at the Florida Atlantic University campus is proposed to test for design weaknesses and validity. The results should be useful to other academic libraries in terms of research design and other appropriate applications.

Are Libraries Causing or Utilizing the Information Explosion? By Haines B. Gaffner, Special Libraries Association, New York Chapter. 1973. 8p. (ED 076 204, MF—$0.65, HC—$3.29).

Libraries must be aware of the needs of the users in their funding organization, and yet, there is growing concern among library funding organizations that libraries are not fully coping with the information explosion. In fact, libraries, by not adopting new techniques to become more productive, are actually helping to cause the problems of the information explosion, rather than utilizing all the new information available to benefit the needs of their funding organization. Because of the information explosion the user of information today has to cull through so much more available data than in the past. The emphasis must shift, therefore, to giving the user the most pertinent facts, to select the information he needs from the enormous amount available. The libraries that seem to be growing and having less trouble getting funded are those which look upon their role as an information center. FIND, a question-answering service providing information on demand, an associate company of SVP in Paris, can enable libraries to become true information centers.

A Bibliography of Literature on Planned or Implemented Automated Library Projects, Part I; Vol. 9, World Survey Series. Frank S. Patrinostro, comp., Nancy P. Sanders, ed., Library Automation Re-

search and Consulting Association, Tempe, Arizona. 1973. 69p. (ED 076 209, LARC Assoc., P.O. Box 27235, Tempe, AZ 85282; Paperback—$12.00, Hardback—$15.00).

The primary purposes of this bibliography are to present an overview of published works which relate to the use of new technologies in library operations, to call attention to a number of valuable reference works published on the subject, and to assist librarians and library systems scientists who are engaged in the planning and/or implementation of computer-based systems to locate documents for their own studies. Part I, Volume 9, of the twelve-volume LARC World Survey Series, is comprised of comprehensive listings of materials which relate to specialized areas of library automation including Abstracting and Indexing Applications, Acquisitions Applications, Administration and Management Support, Bibliography and Special Cataloging Applications, Cataloging Applications, Circulation Applications, Data Base Applications, Information Storage and Retrieval, Networks and Cooperative Systems, Selective Dissemination of Information, and Serials/Periodicals Applications.

A Bibliography of Literature on Planned or Implemented Automated Library Projects, Part II; Vol. 10, World Survey Series. Frank S. Patrinostro, comp., Nancy P. Sanders, ed., Library Automation Research and Consulting Association, Tempe, Arizona. 1973. 70p. (ED 076 210, LARC Assoc., P.O. Box 27235, Tempe, AZ 85282. Paperback—$12.00; Hardback—$15.00).

Many of the articles and publications listed are not as widely known in library automation circles as they deserve to be. It is the hope of the editor that this bibliography will provide a useful introduction to these reference publications. Part II, Volume 10 of the World Survey Series consists of listings in the following areas: General Automation Topics, Special Library and Information Applications and Conference, Meeting, and Seminar Proceedings.

A Feasibility Study of Centralized and Regionalized Interlibrary Loan Centers. By Rolland E. Stevens, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C. 1973. 65p. (ED 076 206, MF—$0.65, HC—$3.29).

The present interlibrary loan system will need to be better organized and expanded to include centralized regional centers in order to meet the increasing volume of requests. Presently about 70 percent of 10 million requests are being successfully filled within regional and local systems. Two major problems of the present system are (1) unequal distribution of lending and (2) difficulty filling incomplete and incorrect requests. These will be growing problems as the request rate doubles during this decade. Present regional systems and current literature were studied, and persons involved in interlibrary loans were interviewed. Recommended is a network to be funded by the federal government of regional bibliographic centers, resource centers and back-up centers centrally planned, but with a decentralized service program. Methodology and an outline for a cost study are included.

The Economics of Information: Bibliography and Commentary on the Literature. Second Edition, 1972. Harold Anker Olsen, Comp., ERIC Clearinghouse on Library and Information Sciences, Washington, D.C. 1972. 32p. (ED 076 214, MF—$0.65).

This report explores the bodies of literature pertinent to the economics of information, a topic of growing interest to the information community and to economists. As used here, economics of information refers to the concepts and tools of economics as they apply to information activities. The report consists of (1) a short section on the economists' framework for analysis, (2) a table that divides the pertinent literature into fourteen categories, briefly defines each category, and explains why it is important to information activities, (3) a brief commentary on the state of this literature and (4) a selected bibliography of over 300 items. An exhaustive list of all items could not be done in this initial effort, but most recent literature, especially monographs, technical reports and literature surveys, is covered to the extent that a reader should get a good introduction to this literature.

In addition, 25 items are identified as giving particularly informative overviews. These items represent the full range of material from theoretical studies to applied analyses, plus several surveys. (The first edition is available as ED 044 545.)

Audiovisual Materials in Support of Information Science Curricula: an Annotated Listing with Subject Index. First Edition, Revised. Irving M. Klempner, ERIC Clearinghouse on Library and Information Sciences, Washington, D.C. 1972. 26p. (ED 076 215, MF—$0.65).

The 195 audiovisual aids listed in this annotated bibliography aim toward introducing students of library science to the rapidly evolving theory and technology of information science. Each item lists the title, length of film in minutes, a brief description of the content, and the current availability. A subject index is provided. (The first edition is available as ED 051 819.)

Canadian Reference Sources; a Selective Guide. Dorothy E. Ryder, Ed., Canadian Library Association, Ottawa (Ontario), 1973. 197p. (ED 076 221, Canadian Library Assoc., 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont., KIP 5E3, $10.00).

The purpose of this work is to provide librarians and students with a guide to Canadian reference material divided into the following fields: general reference works, the humanities, science, and the social sciences. It is a selective guide only, and does not aim at completeness. The material covers Canada in general, the ten provinces, the territories, and three cities—Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto. No geographical area smaller than a province, with the exception of the three cities named, is considered. However, the emphasis is on Canada in general, the provinces receiving coverage in certain selected subjects, and the three cities receiving merely a token coverage. Reference works such as those dealing with individuals or with particular laws have been excluded. New editions and new works up to December 1971, which have come to the attention of the editor, have been included. For serials, in most cases, the most recent number seen by the editor has been listed. A subject, author, and title index is included.

Information and Society; a Report to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Edwin B. Parker, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D.C. 1973. 64p. (ED 073 776, MF—$0.65, HC—$3.29).

The influence of social trends, economic trends, and developments in information technology on the information needs of the people of the United States is examined in this essay. The focus is on the period from 1975 to 1980, a time close enough to the present that some projections and predictions may be based on more than guesswork, yet far enough away that there is still time to plan and implement plans. After a brief introductory section, this essay deals in turn with economic trends, technology trends, and social trends, as each is likely to influence information needs. Some suggestions for meeting the needs indicated by these trends are interspersed throughout. The concluding section highlights the major questions concerning national information policy that are raised by the trends discussed.

A Survey of the Indiana Library TWX Network System as Implemented by the Indiana State Library and the Four State University Libraries. Don L. Tolliver and Miriam Drake, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Instructional Media Research Unit. 1973. 21p. (ED 073 778, MF—$0.65, HC—$3.29).

The major objective of this survey is to describe and evaluate current policies, activities, staffing and use of the (Teletype Writer Exchange) TWX System by the Indiana State Library and the four university libraries. Data was collected by the interview method from a total of eighteen employees; each of whom were actively involved in one of the ILL/TWX offices of the five institutions visited. The TWX network is operating reasonably well for the four state university libraries. There was no indication that a major ILL/TWX crisis existed between or among the respective institutions. However, this is not to say that everyone has a clear picture of the current

objectives, eventual direction, and outcome of the TWX network and its operation at the university level. In any case, past action among the four state university libraries indicates that as ILL/TWX problems arose, steps were taken to arrive at a satisfactory solution. The ILL/TWX offices of these four institutions do not depend heavily upon the State Library for either leadership or service. Rather, they look to one another as well as to other major lending libraries outside the State of Indiana for materials which are largely theoretical, scholarly, or esoteric in nature.

Bibliography of Basic Textbooks on Information Science. Jack Belzer, Comp., ERIC Clearinghouse on Library and Information Sciences, Washington, D.C. 1972. 12p. (ED 075 051, MF—$0.65).

Textbooks currently in use in courses on information science are listed in this bibliography under the following headings: Information storage and retrieval, Information systems, Information theory, Behavioral sciences, and Basic books. Some of the entries in each category contain evaluative annotations by the author, while others have only the full bibliographic citation.

The Filmstrip Collection: Complete Instructions on How to Process and Organize. Dale E. Shaffer. 1972. 26p. (ED 075 054, MF—$0.65).

This twenty-five-page manual has been prepared to assist the librarian and audiovisual director in setting up a filmstrip collection. It contains all the information needed to organize a collection from start to finish—uses and advantages of filmstrips, sources, evaluation, cataloging and classification, filing rules, promotion, and equipment. Both the librarian and nonlibrarian will find this to be a practical guide for developing audiovisual resources.

A Basic Audio-tape Collection: Lecture Programs for the Academic Library. Dale E. Shaffer. 1973. 29p. (ED 075 056, MF—$0.65).

This catalog describes a collection of 290 reels of audiotaped lectures suitable for the college and secondary school library. In total, the tapes represent a basic collection suitable for any college library. Most of the reels contain 45 to 60 minutes of recording. The 556 selected programs cover twenty-four academic subject areas, including foreign languages, black culture, literature, Shakespeare, poetry, reading, writing, economics, Civil War, art, teaching, and science. The tapes are academic in content and designed to aid the teacher, primarily at the secondary and college levels. All of the tapes are monaural and recorded on seven-inch open reels. They are available individually or as a total collection from one source.

The Audio-tape Collection: A Library Manual on Sources, Processing, and Organization. Dale E. Shaffer. 1973. 33p. (ED 075 057, MF—$0.65).

The purpose of this manual is to assist the librarian and audiovisual director in setting up an audiotape collection. It contains information needed to initiate, organize, and develop a collection—sources and uses of taped programs, depositories, types of tape, cataloging and classification procedures, filing rules, promotional methods, equipment, manufacturers, handling and storage of tapes, and advantages of audiotape in the teaching process. The manual deals primarily with monaural tapes containing the spoken word rather than stereo music recordings.

First Annual Report of the Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor (SLICE) Project of the Southwestern Library Association Covering the Period October 1, 1971 to December 31, 1972; and Final Report for Council on Library Resources. Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor, Dallas, Texas. 1972. 152 p. (ED 072 783, MF—$0.65, HC—$6.58).

The purposes of this annual report of the Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor (SLICE) are twofold. One purpose is to document the activities, achievements, failures, finances, and philosophy of the SLICE Project during the first fourteen months of its existence. The second purpose is to attempt to clearly communicate with all interested parties on the status, pitfalls, and potentials of a library interest cooperative endeavor in the six Southwestern Library Association states.

Details of the first year's activities are presented and analyzed. It is believed that the organization, financial, and programmatic record might be of value to others contemplating a project similar to SLICE. The three main objectives of the first year's operation reported upon here are: sharing of the MARC-O Data Base, a regional plan for a bibliographic network, and continuing education activities for librarians focusing on improving library services to the disadvantaged ethnic groups and on systematic planning and evaluation methodology. Also included are an evaluation of the first year, the financial statement, and a projection of the future. (Other documents on SLICE are Ed 065 147 through 065 150.)

MARC for Cataloguers: An Explanation of Its Use. By Ruth Irvine. South Hampton University (England). Library. 1972. 43 p. (ED 072 785).

A seminar on practical MARC cataloging was held at Southampton University library in April 1972. MARC is an acronym for Machine Readable Cataloging, a system devised by the Library of Congress and developed with them by the British National Bibliography. MARC enables the catalog data for any given work to be read and manipulated by the computer, which means that each record is broken down into its component parts, and each is given a symbol (a tag) which the machine is programmed to recognize when action is required on it. In MARC, the breakdown of each record and the tagging structure is as detailed as is practical. This is to give the computer as much flexibility as possible in handling the data. This text was prepared for the use of the participants in the working seminar, and is being made available with the intent that it will aid catalogers and library school students in gaining a brief introduction to the MARC system.

A Selected Bibliography of Books on Women in the Libraries of the State University of New York at Albany. Elizabeth M. Salzer and Hannah B. Applebaum, compilers. State University of New York, Albany. University Libraries. 1972. 226 p. (ED 072 795, MF—$0.65, HC—$9.87).

This bibliography is limited to books, cataloged government documents, and whole or special issues of periodicals on women in the University Libraries of the State University of New York at Albany. The selection of items for inclusion in the bibliography has been as broad as possible except in the areas specified below. Books in the area of women's sports have been excluded except for those dealing with the formal physical education of women. These have been included in the education section. Technical books in the fields of obstetrics and gynecology have generally been excluded. Books on marriage and the family have been highly selected to include only those whose focal point is the relationship of women to marriage and the family. In general, biographies of individual women have been omitted. Only biographies of individual women important to women's movements or individual biographies giving insight into women in a particular condition or profession have been included. Literary works by women have been included only when they give a unique literary dipiction of a particular type of woman.

A Survey of the Recruitment, Staff Development, and Minority Employment Practices of Research Libraries. By Duane E. Webster and W. Putnam. Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C. Office of University Library Management Studies. 1972. 18 p. (ED 072 805, MF—$0.65, HC—$3.29).

The focus of this survey, conducted by the Office of Management Studies, is on the seventy-eight university libraries in the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). Fifty-two libraries were interviewed by telephone calls which employed a detailed interview guide and produced a profile of practices and interests. All but three of the twenty-five nonparticipating libraries were covered by an earlier survey of continuing education. The results of this survey indicate that: (1) Recruitment practices emphasize the tried and true methods of visits to library schools, advertising in trade journals, contacting colleagues, and waiting for unsolicited applications; (2) While everyone likes the idea of staff development, few are providing concentrated organizational support; and (3) Most research libraries are actively recruiting minority staff and ex-

amining their employment patterns. The survey was also used to identify ARL member needs which could be met by the Office of Management Studies. The use of the telephone as a survey method is evaluated. Appendix I contains statistical results of the survey and Appendix II gives an annotated list of related materials.

Academic Library Bibliographic Instruction: Status Report 1972. Thomas Kirk, editor and others. Association of College and Research Libraries, Chicago. Committee on Bibliographic Instruction. 1973. 75 p. (ED 072 823, MF—$0.65, HC—$3.29).

Since January 1972 the Association of College and Research Libraries' Ad Hoc Committee on Bibliographic Instruction has been collecting information on bibliographic instruction programs in United States academic libraries. Included under this title are four reports which review some 174 completed questionnaires. The four reports cover: 1. Formal library courses with or without credit (excluding library science courses); 2. Formal library instruction as part of regular class activity; 3. Self-instruction (printed, audiovisual, and computerized); and 4. All miscellaneous types, and library orientation. Each review begins with a survey of the bibliographic instruction programs pertinent to the category of the review. Important long-standing programs are noted, and norms, or widely agreed-upon aspects of the particular form of instruction are discussed. Each review concludes with a table(s) which provides a brief description of each program reported.

Survey of Commercially Available Computer-readable Bibliographic Data Bases. John H. Schneider, editor and others. American Society for Information Science, Washington, D.C. Special Interest Group for Selective Dissemination of Information. 1973. 184 p. (ED 072 811, MF—$0.65).

This document contains the results of a survey of ninety-four United States organizations, and thirty-six organizations in other countries that were thought to prepare machine-readable data bases. Of those surveyed, fifty-five organizations (forty in United States, fifteen in other countries) provided completed camera-ready forms describing eighty-one commercially available, machine-readable data bases that contain bibliographic information about published literature. The following types of data were requested for each data base: name, frequency of issue, and time span covered by the data base; name of organizations and individuals who can provide information on the data base; subject matter and scope of data on the tape; source of information in the data base (journal articles, reports, patents, monographs, etc.); method(s) used for indexing or other types of subject analysis; special data elements; tape specifications (density, tracks, labels, etc.); availability of programs for retrospective searching and selective dissemination of information (SDI); type and cost of search services offered; and availability and charges for data bases. The information provided represents the status of these data bases as of November 1972. Libraries and other information centers will find this document helpful in selecting data bases for providing SDI; retrospective search services, and other bibliographic reference services to their users.